FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ELECTION TO UNESCO SEEN AS POLITICAL VICTORY

PY312111 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 31 Oct 80 P 11

[Text] (NA)--The naming of an Argentine as president of the Executive Committee of the United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO) was considered a political break through for Argentina.

Victor Massuh, the Argentine philosopher who was named UNESCO president in Belgrade on Wednesday, said that his nomination constituted "international recognition and backing for our country."

Speaking from Paris on Radio Mitre yesterday, Massuh indicated that his being named president of this "ideologically and philosophically heterogeneous organization" meant that "the distortion of our image that was encouraged by our adversaries has greatly decreased."

Massuh emphasized the importance of the number of countries, including West Germany, Italy and Spain, that supported his election saying that it represented "significant international backing for our country."

ENVOY PROTESTS U.S. OFFICIAL PRESENCE AT RIGHTS PANEL

PY011826 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2253 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (TELAM)--Argentine Foreign Ministry spokesmen confirmed today that Jorge Aja Espil, the Argentine ambassador to the United States, had presented a complaint note to [nota de reclamo] to U.S. Government officials with regard to the participation of high-ranking State Department official, Patricia Derian, in a roundtable on torture in Argentina.

Derian, who is assistant secretary for human rights and humanitarian affairs, will attend a meeting to be held early in November with the coordination of attorney Frankel Nevis of the New York Bar Association.

Apart from Derian, the meeting will also be attended by Robert Cox, former director of the Buenos Aires HERALD and by Jacobo Timerman, former director of LA OPINION.

The ambassador's note reportedly points out the State Department's interference in Argentine domestic affairs by allowing a high-ranking official to attend the meeting.

GDR AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES BILATERAL TRADE

PY302022 Paris AFP in Spanish 1328 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Oct (AFP)--Argentina and the GDR will soon expand their trade relations, it has been reported here by diplomatic sources.

The announcement was made by the new GDR Ambassador to Argentina (Johannes Gompert) on his arrival in Buenos Aires to assume his duties. (Gompert) conveyed his government's interest in expanding Argentine-GDR trade. He said: It is our purpose to expand our foreign trade.

Although he declined to give figures on bilateral trade, local economic experts have reported that it is about $25 million and that neither Argentina nor the GDR has a deficit.

The GDR purchases Argentine meat, cereal grains, leather and wine while Argentina purchases GDR port cranes and optical and metal equipment, the sources added.

Argentina has maintained diplomatic relations with the GDR since 1973 when the constitutional government of President Hector J. Campora took office here.

PRESIDENT VIDELA TERMS ROYO NOTE 'BIASED'

PA011958 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0237 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (EFE)--"The Panamanian Government acted in haste and in a biased way," Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla noted today in a reply to a recent note from his Panamanian colleague, Aristides Royo, on the alleged censure of literary works in Argentina.

Videla's message, revealed tonightaat the government palace, stresses that "the lack of courtesy contained in the premature publication of your message has harmed the mutual respect on which the relations between two sovereign states are founded."

The official note stresses that the Panamanian letter constitutes an obvious lack of knowledge of Argentine current events.

The Argentine reply emphasizes that Royo's attitude "implies an unacceptable interference in our internal affairs which, obviously, are the exclusive domain of the Argentine authorities and people."

The Argentine chief of state deplores the incident, noting that it mars a friendship which was strengthened "when we celebrated with satisfaction the result of the negotiations over the Panama Canal and established with your predecessor, General Torrijos, the bases for better mutual understanding," Videla noted.

COMMUNICATIONS SECRETARIAT LISTS BANNED PUBLICATIONS

PY301520 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1430 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Oct (TELAM)--The Communications Secretariat has decided to ban the circulation through the post office of seven publications because they have violated express provisions contained in national laws. The majority refer to ideologies that are foreign to Argentine nationality. The list includes:

"Marxism and History" by Michele Bertrand, Editions Sociales de Paris Publishing House, France.

"Capitalist Economy" by Bernard Marx, Editions Sociales de Paris Publishing House, France.

"The Alliance of Classes" by Pierre Philippe Rey, Siglo XXI Editores S.A. Publishing House.

Latin America: Nationalism, Democracy and Revolution by V. Chertijin and others, Moscow Progress Publishing House, USSR.

"The Wallon Piaged Dossier," by Claude Glanet and others, Cedisa Publishing House, Barcelona, Spain.

"The Failure and the Lack of Student Interest in Primary Schooling" by Liliane Lurcat, Ced Cedisa Publishing House, Barcelona, Spain.

PUEBLA CENTER, numbers 7, 8 and 9 corresponding to the months of April, May and June 1979, director: Guido Zuleta Ibarguen, Fundalatin Publishing House, Venezuela.

The measure by the Communications Secretariat establishes that the above-mentioned publications, which are deposited or which eventually will circulate, will be retained by the national defense general secretariat of the communications secretariat.

IRAQ, FRG, THAILAND RECOGNIZE GARCIA MEZA REGIME

PY301420 Paris AFP in Spanish 0010 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] La Paz, 29 Oct (AFP)--Iraq and Thailand have recognized the Bolivian Government headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, the Foreign Ministry reported here today.

The Iraqi recognition was conveyed through a letter from President Saddam Husayn to General Garcia Meza, delivered by Baghdad officials to Fernando Ortiz Saens, Bolivian ambassador to the United Nations. The Foreign Ministry has reported that in his letter of reply, General Garcia Meza emphasizes the need to solve the Iranian-Iraqi conflict through peaceful means without the occupation of foreign territories.

In recognizing the Bolivian regime, the Thai Government has announced that the Thai Ambassador to Argentina, Sirajaya Buddhi-Baedya, [as received] will visit La Paz on 1 November to meet with Foreign Minister Gen Javier Cerruto Calderon de La Barca.

The FRG Embassy in La Paz also has announced that Bonn has established relations with the military regime. The FRG, Iraqi and Thai recognitions have brought to 30 the number of countries maintaining normal relations.

GOVERNMENT THANKS U.S. SENATOR FOR SUPPORT

PY230244 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Official note sent by acting Information Minister Ariel Coca Aguirre to U.S. Senator (?Helms)]

[Text] In the name of the government of national reconstruction headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, and of the Bolivian people, I want to convey to you our sincere thanks for the brilliant speech you delivered 30 September, in which you objectively described the real situation that prompted the 17 July military-civilian movement which was designed to restore institutional order in the country.

Your important speech at the U.S. Senate was disseminated by the Bolivian press and drew praise and comments from the various sectors of our population because it decisively countered the insidious, unfair campaign designed to distort the image of this government which, as you stated, counts on the support of the majority of the Bolivian people.

We are certain that the sound reflections you made at the U.S. Senate will have a favorable impact in our country and will markedly contribute to normalizing the traditional friendly ties Bolivia has always maintained with the noble people of the United States.

PRESIDENT NOTES ARRIVAL OF 'SPECIALIZED TROOPS'

PY011135 Paris AFP in Spanish 0544 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 31 Oct (AFP)--President Luis Garcia Meza has stated here that a group of Bolivians who sought asylum at the Mexican Embassy yesterday are tourist refugees since they have no political motivation. Garcia Meza remarked that it is no-return tourism because Interior Ministry officials will see to it that the red seal barring their return to the country will be stamped in their passports.

He expressed surprise at the behavior of embassy officials who approve this type of request for asylum, which only seeks a free trip abroad.

He also said that specialized troops from the interior will arrive in La Paz city tomorrow to join the 1st Army Division in order to fulfill special tasks.

GARCIA MEZA ADDRESSES ANTIGUERRILLA TRAINING CEREMONY

PY011415 Paris AFP in Spanish 1347 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 1 Nov (AFP)--In a speech delivered here at the closing ceremony of the training of special antiguerrilla troops, Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza made a call to strengthen the country on the basis of internal integration, communications and solidarity exchange.

Garcia Meza said these units have great initiative, independence and flexibility and can quickly defeat the enemy.

PRESIDENT, JUNTA MEMBERS VISIT COCHABAMBA

PY011801 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Excerpt] President Luis Garcia Meza and the other two members of the ruling junta, Gen Waldo Bernal and Vice Adm Ramiro Terrazas, arrived today in Cochabamba to attend a number of ceremonies organized by departmental officials and the people in support of the government of national reconstruction.

RURAL TEACHERS DENY RUMORS ON SCHOOL CLOSURE

PY311454 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] The national committee of Bolivian rural teachers has released a communique warning the public not to allow itself to be deceived by false rumors spread by extremists that schools will be closed.

The communique further says the rural teachers fully identify themselves with the national reconstruction government which is the true guardian of Bolivian education.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO ARGENTINA, URUGUAY--La Paz (ANSA)--The Bolivian Foreign Ministry has reported that Jorge Escobar Cusicanqui has been named new Bolivian ambassador to Argentina and Waldo Cerruto, new ambassador to Uruguay. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 5 PY]

JAPANESE CREDIT--Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto Calderon and Japanese Ambassador Eikiche Hayashiya yesterday signed notes confirming the agreement of September 1975 by which Japan granted Bolivia a credit of $17.2 million and extending the disbursement period until December 1984. The credit is intended for implementing the Yacuma-Puerto Salinas road project in Beni Department. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Oct 80 PY]

NEW COMPTROLLER GENERAL--In a ceremony held at government house this afternoon President Gen Luis Garcia Meza swore in (Eduardo Adolfo Gustale) as new comptroller general of the republic. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Oct 80 PY]

BISHOPS' CONFERENCE REACTS TO PRIEST'S EXPULSION

PY312010 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1547 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 31 Oct (LATIN)--The Brazilian Catholic Church has warned that "it is not intimidated" by the expulsion of an Italian priest, accused of interfering with domestic affairs, and has promised to continue its action toward "a more just society in Brazil."

The warning, contained in an official communique released today by the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops [CNBB], is a new reaction to the expulsion of Italian priest Vito Miracapillo who is getting ready to leave the country tonight.

The CNBB, the highest organization of the Brazilian Catholic Church with a membership of close to 330 bishops, asserted in its communique that Father Miracapillo "is not a subversive and has not meddled in politics. He limited himself to preaching the gospel with due applications in the social field."

The episcopal document said that "we do not accept preaching the gospel in any other way and for all those who have the mission of preaching it, we claim the freedom to do so according to the norms established by competent church officials, whether they were born in Brazil or not."

The CNBB said that the Italian priest gave his preaching "a universal dimension which cannot be refuted by any human authority," adding that the priest was vividly experiencing the real situation of his community which is living "in subhuman conditions."

In the opinion of some priests linked with the CNBB, the presidential action, upheld by the judicial branch, opens up a dangerous road which other foreign priests may have to follow. Msgr Luciano Mendes de Almeida, secretary general of the CNBB, said, however, that "the strong reaction among the public will cause the government to act with caution," although he admitted that there are "forces with an interest" in silencing the church.

Italian Priest Departs

PY011258 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1209 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 1 Nov (LATIN)--Local airport officials said that Italian priest Vito Miracapillo, expelled by the Brazilian Government for refusing to celebrate a mass in commemoration of Brazilian independence, left for Rome last night. They added that the priest left by a regular flight of the Varig Brazilian airline.

SENATOR PROTESTS DISMISSAL OF MATO GROSSO GOVERNOR

PY011547 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Senator Rachid Saldanha Derzi of Mato Grosso do Sul State, who announced in Brasilia that he was leaving the Social Democratic Party to protest the dismissal of Governor Marcelo Miranda, made the following statement to Bandeirantes at Congonhas Airport, after criticizing Presidential Secretary Heitor de Aquino:

[Begin Saldanha recording] An indescribable, violent action was committed against the (?people) of Mato Grosso do Sul. Their governor was replaced as though he were an administrator or the foreman of a ranch, without even listening to the local political leaders out of respect for the people of Mato Grosso. We cannot understand the government's insane action of dismissing a highly skilled, respectable administrator whose abilities were acknowledged by the justice minister himself. [end recording]

NEWSPAPERS REPORT COLOMBIAN, VENEZUELAN TROOP ALERTS

PA022237 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1739 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Caracas--The morning newspapers EL UNIVERSAL and DIARIO reported today that as a result of a mobilization of Colombian infantry troops, artillery units and armored vehicles in the peninsula of La Guajira, on the Eastern [as heard] side of the Gulf of Venezuela, the gulf over which Colombia and Venezuela have border claims, the Armed Forces of Venezuela have gone on a state of alert. There is official silence in this regard, but DIARIO of Caracas noted that this morning a delegation composed of the four commanders of the armed forces of Venezuela and members of the Senate Defense Committee went, or were scheduled to go, to Los Monges, on the Venezuelan Peninsula of Paraguana, on the Western [as heard] side of the gulf. They were to depart for this trip from the naval base of Juan Crisofono Falcon, in Guaniamo. Some analysts believe that the mobilization of Colombian troops could be related to this Venezuelan trip to Los Monges aboard the frigate Nariscal Sucre.

According to reports, the Venezuelan delegation is composed of Gen Rafael Marin, army commander in chief; Vice Adm Rafael Beartorelli, navy commander in chief; Gen Maximiliano Hernandes, Vasquez air force commander; and Eduardo Loaiza Giordano, commander of the Armed Forces of General Cooperation. Senators Pedro Pablo Aguilar, Octavio Lepage, Diego (Olimpo), Domingo Urdina, Leopoldo Sucre and Andres Brito accompanied the military delegation. The delegation in [words indistinct] visiting the military installations of the area. Their arrival at the Los Monges Archipelago represents the culmination of the tour.

In Los Monges, the Venezuelan Navy has military installations. The mission of the delegation is to appraise the state of these regional defense units which are considered fundamental because of their proximity to the Gulf of Venezuela, the outlet of Lake Maracaibo, the oil center of Venezuela. The Venezuelan state of alert resulting from the Colombian mobilization began early yesterday according to DIARIO of Caracas, which noted that according to reports obtained in Caracas, the Colombian Army made a disproportional increase in its defense post in La Guajira, across from the sea areas in dispute. In view of this mobilization, the paper added, the Venezuelan Defense Ministry ordered an evaluation of the situation by air, land and sea forces and the troops have been quartered throughout the country. The paper said that President Luis Herrera Campins and Defense Minister Tomas Abreu Rescanieri have studied the problem.

The paper noted that until last night no Venezuelan troops were mobilized and sent into the area but the units in the army's 1st Infantry Division as well as the Mara and Paez forts have strengthened their watch posts. EL UNIVERSAL has reported that it has been unable to obtain confirmation from either the president or his defense minister, but noted that the military actions could be related to the recent student riots in Merida, which is now occupied by military troops. EL UNIVERSAL noted, however, that sources close to the military have noted that there has been a mobilization of Colombian troops.

Defense Ministry Denial

PA022218 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota--The Defense Ministry has strongly rejected Caracas reports dealing with a mobilization of Colombian troops in the La Guajira border. The official statement will be known tomorrow but it has already been mentioned that the Colombian Armed Forces in that area do not carry out any exercises that could affect the excellent relations that exist between the two governments or that could be a source of concern to the Venezuelan Army. Ministry sources said that in La Guajira, the army operations are only directed against drug traffickers and smugglers.

PRESIDENT TURBAY COMMENTS ON ANDEAN GROUP, EEC, NICARAGUA

PA302331 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0924 GMT 30 Oct 80

[By German Acero Espinoza]

[Text] Bogota, 30 Oct (EFE)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said here yesterday that "an unfortunate situation, namely the coup d'etat in Bolivia, frustrated an agreement that was soon to be signed between the EEC and the Andean group. In a speech during an event at the "Jorge Tadeo Lozano" University, Turbay Ayala said that, in the future, the integration process must be founded on the basis of democratic countries or on nations which have a representative system.

Regarding this, he said that the integration process will work in "countries where the channels for the participation of the citizens are open to all, where the leadership is renewed and where there are no predestined people, whether by wealth or blood, who see themselves as having a divine right that nobody recognizes nowadays." Turbay Ayala said that another obstacle to the signing of an agreement with the EEC was that the board of directors of the Cartagena Agreement was headed by Bolivian representatives "and this, in the long run," he affirmed, "was taken very much into account by the EEC."

"For these democratic aspects, the EEC refrained from signing the agreement which had been already agreed upon with the members of the board of directors of the Cartagena Agreement and this proves that our development must be made on the basis of democratic countries," he noted. The Colombian president said, however, that the Andean Pact will ask the EEC, in its own headquarters in Brussels, for a policy of relations between the two integrationist systems. Moreover, Turbay Ayala said that thanks to good relations based on democracy Colombia and Venezuela were able to reach an honorable agreement on the demarcation of territorial waters.

The Colombian president, who received a honorary degree in political science and diplomacy last night, warned that his country will fight the arms race in the future. "We do not think that the funds that are used for development programs should be used for war purposes because we do not believe in an armed peace," he said.

In referring to the "indisputable sovereign rights" of Colombia over the Roncador, Serrana, Serranilla and Quitasueno Cays and the San Andres and Providencia Islands in the Caribbean, the president said that his country is a strong defender of international treaties.

Regarding the Nicaraguan claim over these island areas, he said: "There is no doubt that as long as we are in the Foreign Ministry or the presidency of the republic and the various ministries, we will not yield anything in these territories."

"We do not want to assume defiant attitudes in the face of a small nation such as Nicaragua. We do not want to prevail over it because of our better fire power or resistance capacity. The only thing we want to do is assert our right which is clear, pure and unshakeable," he concluded.

BOMB WOUNDS POLITICAL LEADER IN BARRANQUILLA

PA312216 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Barranquilla--A terrorist attack was carried out here early today against political leader Mario Arteta. A report by police sources reveals that at approximately 0345 three individuals in a camper hurled a powerful bomb at Arteta's house. Arteta was seriously wounded and was taken to the Bautista Clinic. His wife was also injured and was treated by the Red Cross. The authorities have launched a special operation to find those responsible for the terrorist attack.

NAVY SEIZES SEVEN MORE U.S. TUNA BOATS

PA312219 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Ecuadorean press today reported that another seven U.S. tuna boats fishing in Ecuadorean waters without the proper permits and licenses were seized by the Ecuadorean Navy. Three of the boats were taken to Salinas port and the other four were taken to Manta.

Exporters Fear Tuna War

PA011627 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Ecuadorean seafood exporters are afraid a new tuna war will break out with the United States in reprisal for the capture of 11 U.S. trawlers in the past 15 days. Reports received from Quayaquil, the main Ecuadorean port, say that several exporters have voiced their concern that the United States may have already embargoed Ecuadorean products. The reports note that ever since 1966, a U.S. congressional amendment has allowed the President and the Commerce Department to embargo the sea products of any country in dispute with U.S. trawlers.

The tuna war occurred in the early 1970's when the Andean nation detained several U.S. ships which were poaching in Ecuadorean waters. Although no embargo was ordered that time, U.S. shipowners and stevedores did not allow Ecuadorean vessels to dock in U.S. ports.

Of the 11 U.S. tuna trawlers caught in the past 2 weeks, 3 have returned to the United States after paying a heavy fine and another one is being processed. Naval officers reported that seven other trawlers were detained early yesterday and they insisted that they are determined to prevent any more poaching.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REPORTS PRIORITIES FOR CANAL TRANSIT

PA011605 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has reported that preferential status has been obtained for perishable goods, particularly bananas, on their passage through the Panama Canal. The decision favoring Ecuador was made by the canal executive board comprising representatives of the U.S. and Panamanian Governments during a meeting currently being held in New Orleans.

Ecuador is the best South American customer of the waterway and a high amount of its international trade passes through the Panama Canal. Therefore, any toll hike or delay in passage significantly affects freight costs. This, in turn, makes its export items more expensive and less competitive. Eighty-five percent of Ecuador's bananas go through the canal to various markets throughout the world.

JOINT COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

PA310103 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 23 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] According to a joint declaration signed by Peru and Yugoslavia, the two countries have agreed to increase their economic relations and to promote the development of their technical and financial cooperation.

After the signing of the document, Jorge Morelli Pando, secretary general of foreign relations, said: "I am pleased to say that there are many other areas in which we can develop significant ways of cooperation for our mutual benefit."

Ranko Radulovic, the Yugoslav assistant secretary for foreign trade and a member of the Yugoslav economic delegation that visited Peru, signed the declaration jointly with Morelli Pando. The delegation was headed by Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Commission for Economic Relations with Developing Countries.

The matters discussed included the possibility of signing a long term contract for the sale of Peruvian iron to Yugoslavia and the possible participation of that country in development programs of the Peruvian economy, particularly in agriculture, energy and transportation.

The two parties stressed the importance of establishing financial and banking cooperation. For this reason, an initiative of the Yugoslav commercial banks to open a credit line for Peru for the export of machinery, investment goods, ships, supplies and the transfer of technology was approved.

The conditions of the credit line will be established later on through an agreement by the banks concerned in the two countries.

SENATE ASKS ACTION AGAINST POLITICAL PERSECUTION

PY011445 Paris AFP in Spanish 0259 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 30 Oct (AFP)--The Peruvian Senate tonight approved a motion recommending that the Foreign Ministry take an interest in the fate of persons who have been persecuted, kidnapped or have disappeared for political reasons on the continent. The motion, signed by representatives of all political parties, condemns all forms of repression of democratic liberties and human rights by the governments of various Latin American countries which are not named. It also expresses solidarity with the democratic forces which struggle for the restitution of basic freedoms in Latin American countries governed by antidemocratic regimes.

The recommendation to the Foreign Ministry suggests that the ministry use its good offices to grant asylum to politically persecuted persons of the continent and request information regarding people who have been kidnapped or are missing in several countries because of their political activities. In this connection, it expresses support for the initiatives of Pope John Paul II, the United Nations and the U.S. Senate.

The motion was proposed by the senators of the government party Popular Action, the rightist Christian Popular Party, the social democratic APRA and the orthodox Communist Party.

BRIEFS

NEW HONDURAN, FINNISH ENVOYS--President Fernando Belaunde Terry yesterday received the credentials of new Honduran Ambassador to Peru Rafael Leivas Vivas and of new Finnish Ambassador Seppo Pietonen. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 15 Oct 80 p 4 PA]

OAS ENVOY COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN EL SALVADOR

PA010237 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Interview with Juan Manuel Castulovich, Panaminian ambassador to the OAS, by Ivan Zurita on 31 October in Panama City--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Castulovich, does your unexpected trip to Panama have anything to do with the letter that President Royo sent to the OAS with regard to the situation in El Salvador?

[Answer] As a matter of fact Ivan, I was called back especially for consultation and to receive instructions regarding President Royo's letter to OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila with regard to the situation in El Salvador.

[Question] Will Panama suggest a collective action against the abuses committed by the Salvadoran military junta and in favor of the Salvadoran people?

[Answer] We have closely followed the developments of the domestic situation in El Salvador. We are deeply worried about this situation. We are of the opinion that the Salvadoran Government junta has absolutely failed in handling the situation. We are worried about the lack of respect for human life and fundamental freedoms shown by the junta. I believe it is already accepted on the continental level. We must refer to the code of conduct signed in Riobamba, Ecuador, and to the principle, which Panama has decided to take as a principle of its foreign policy, of the need for joint action to protect human rights.

Let us explain that such an action can in no way be considered intervention. I feel that the countries which have accepted this principle have an obligation to see that human rights are respected and El Salvador is one of the countries where respect for human life and fundamental rights are currently being absolutely violated. For this reason we are suggesting that through joint action we can contribute in some way to stopping the blood-bath in El Salvador and the physical elimination of the population. Another goal is the return to the path of full respect for fundamental and human rights. We are committed to this. I think it is very important, Zurita, to emphasize the fact that such an action, as set forth in the code of conduct, is not an act of intervention. In this case, the OAS has all the power, as we see it, to see that human rights are fully respected. The OAS can take action in this case. We just have to remember that in the case of Bolivia, the OAS Permanent Council approved a resolution, which Panama supported, demanding respect for human rights and the visit of the OAS Human Rights Commission to Bolivia. I think that in this manner we are contributing to peace in America, which is one of the OAS' fundamental objectives.

[Question] What do you think would be the U.S. Government's position in the case of El Salvador?

[Answer] I think that the U.S. Government ought to support the resolution, as it did in the case of Bolivia. The situation in El Salvador is really worrying all sectors on the continent. In accordance with the human rights policy promoted by the United States under President Carter's leadership, I think it will support this measure.

PUERTO ARMUELLES BANANA WORKERS' STRIKE ERUPTS IN VIOLENCE

Factional Clash

PA312320 Paris AFP in Spanish 2143 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Panama City, 31 Oct (AFP)--The 10-day-old strike in which some 800 banana plantation workers in Puerto Armuelles, Chiriqui Province are involved suddenly worsened as a result of an armed clash between members of a Christian Democratic union and a communist union.

A total of 12 workers were wounded, 2 of them seriously, during the clash. Pedro Ordonez, leader of the Isthmian Workers Federation accuses Dario Pitti, the People's Party (Communist) former representative to the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, of being the main instigator. More than 20,000 workers are affiliated with the labor organizations in Puerto Armuelles' Banana Zone but, at present, the conflict is confined to two state-owned banana plantations.

The banana workers are demanding a wage increase and the payment of their social security fees. The workers are protesting because they are not entitled to medical care because the government owes the social security approximately $1 million. The government has denied the workers' demands and does not recognize their groups as trade unions because the labor authorities have not legalized their status. The strikers are trying to get other unions to support them, but the conflict so far remains restricted to the two plantations mentioned before.

Agricultural Development Minister Francisco Rodriguez termed as false the rumors "that there are problems in the banana zone." "There are only two cases of problems' otherwise everything is normal," Minister Rodriguez asserted.

So far, the government has not said anything about today's armed incident; but a spokesman for the Agricultural Development Ministry who has been negotiating with the strikers said that an investigation will be carried out in order to make an official statement.

National Guard Communique

PA312314 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Measures to normalize the situation in the banana zone in Chiriqui Province were implemented following an incident at Pacific Banana Corporation [COBAPA] plantations in which several persons were wounded as a result of a clash among plantation workers.

According to reports, some 10 workers were wounded and it was necessary for the units of the 5th Military Zone to restore order.

Some of the persons wounded were identified as Paulita Gonzalez, Maximo Rodriguez and labor leader Lorenzo Alvarado, whose condition was reported to be critical.

The reason for the strike is to demand a wage increase, COPABA's administrative reorganization and better working conditions. The National Guard 5th Military Zone Command in Chirique Province issued the following communique:

[Begin recording] The National Guard Command, after an investigation of the incidents at the COBAPA plantation in which brothers clashed with brothers, the province's peace was endangered and the Panamanian family became very concerned, has reached the conclusion that the incidents were provoked by encouraging labor sectors to create chaos for who knows what evil purposes. The National Guard Command has ordered the 5th Military Zone Command to assume control of the area in order to guarantee the property and lives of the citizens. [end recording]

Labor Union Condemnation

PA020434 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] The Isthmian Workers Federation [CIT] today criticized the attack carried out by the National Guard against striking workers of the Pacific Banana Corporation [COBAPA]. As a result of the attack 9 persons were wounded and 11 labor leaders were arrested. In a communique issued today by CIT, the COBAPA workers are urged to remain in the struggle for what they consider just aspirations. The communique calls for investigations in view of the labor union's charges of abuses and violence directed against the workers.

Regarding the position to be adopted by CIT, CIT Secretary General Rolando Ordonez spoke to Mary Carmen Zarzaneda.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Ordonez, in view of yesterday's events on the banana farms in Chiriqui, we would like to know what the position of CIT will be.

[Answer] Thank you. Regarding what happened yesterday with members of the national guard on the COBAPA farm, CIT has issued a communique at the national level denouncing the physical aggression, the reprisals and the acts of intimidation carried out by the guards against the workers. In that communique we urge the national and international news media and the Panama Human Rights Commission to go to the COBAPA farms to verify the acts of aggression and reprisals against the workers who are on an indefinite strike in a peaceful way because they have just aspirations.

In addition to the communique, CIT will present, through its legal advisers, writs of habeas corpus to obtain the release of the COBAPA leaders who are being held by the military authorities of Chiriqui province without justification. There is no reason or motive for the arrest of these workers and there has been no reason or motive for the National Guard, which should have set an example of order on the banana farms, to have members of that institution demonstrate an unheard-of attitude against the workers of the province. We will make efforts to obtain the release of these workers and we will ask the authorities to prove to us that in this country we are enjoying at least the initiation of the social justice that we Panamanian workers need.

[Question] Mr Ordonez, in view of these events, what type of negotiations will CIT try to establish to try to solve the problem in COBAPA? Will there be direct negotiations with the Labor Ministry or do you plan to adopt a more forceful action, perhaps?

[Answer] We have always said, and we maintain this, that CIT will continue defending the interests of the workers of COBAPA, which are just. We are prepared to enter a dialogue with the national government at any time and any place they choose. We are sure that the government can solve the situation. It is they who are being arrogant to the workers.

I want to say that the National Guard is intimidating the workers to make them return to work. This cannot be permitted in this country. This precedent affects the workers and could affect them in the future.

[Question] Mr Ordonez, we understand that following yesterday's events, the National Guard is continuing to keep the banana farms under surveillance. What will CIT do to try to have the National Guard withdraw?

[Answer] We are not bothered by the presence of the guard on the banana farms. That is their job, to maintain public order. But we want to talk with the government when they get a chance, to reproach them for their attitude. If they, as members of the National Guard, want to remain on the farms, let them be welcomed but let them also not bother the workers because the workers are definitely holding a peaceful strike. [end recording]

STUDENTS STRIKE TO REPEAL DECREE ON POLITICAL ACTIVITY

PA310110 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Panama City--Students of the University of Panama began a 2-day strike today to pressure the academic authorities into lifting a decree that sets limits on political activities by students. The decree went into effect in 1979 [as heard] as a result of the military coup that overthrew 3-time President Arnulfo Arias. The students are also demanding an increase in the university budget. Yesterday they staged a demonstration in front of the Planning Ministry building to demand that this matter be given greater attention.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT ACCUSES COMMUNISTS OF MISLEADING PEASANTS

PA021922 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Excerpts] President Rodrigo Carazo has lambasted the communists. Today at Coyolar de Orotina he accused them of extracting contributions from the peasants. He also urged Costa Rican communists to leave the country.

Carazo began an official tour of the central Pacific region early today. He lashed out at the communists in a speech before a large crowd during one of his initial appearances at Coyolar de Orotina. He said the local communists have been deceiving the Costa Rican peasants under the pretext of defending property.

[Begin Carazo recording] Let none of the communist leaders in this country come and tell us that this is the policy they follow because we would then have to tell them that they are acting in an absolutely demagogic and irresponsible manner, showing no respect for their own ideas. I do not criticize them because everybody is free to think as he wishes.

However, let them not come here and tell Costa Ricans that they are advocates of the right to own property and that they are struggling for a larger number of property owners to exist because what they are essentially doing is using those who want to own property. They will then tell Costa Ricans: We are going to ask the government to give us property rights. We are going to ask the government to give us property titles. Actually, their political philosophy advocates eliminating all those property rights and all those titles the day they reach power. [end recording]

Carazo denied the communists' raison d'etre and told them to go to their countries to work and defend their ideas and not come here to dupe Costa Rican peasants.

PANAMANIAN GUERRILLA SPADAFORA UNDER INVESTIGATION

PA010245 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1858 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] San Jose, 31 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Hugo Spadafora, Panamanian guerrilla leader, is being investigated by Costa Rican immigration authorities.

Spadafora, who led an international brigade during the Sandinist war, has been in Costa Rica for several days.

Immigration officials, acting on orders from Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas Le-Franc, have started the investigations to clarify Spadafora's present status.

Spadafora is worried about his present immigration status, according to statements by the security minister published here today.

The minister said that he understands the former guerrilla arrived on 3 October in Costa Rica supposedly from Nicaragua, as a tourist.

DEPUTIES TO INVESTIGATE RADIO NOTICIAS DEL CONTINENTE

PA310433 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] The legislative assembly today appointed a special committee to investigate Radio Noticias del Continente, accused by newsman Emilio Piedra of transmitting subversive messages, mainly against the Latin American governments. The proposal was presented by Deputy Carlos Solano.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT JUNTA EXTENDS STATE OF SIEGE

PA012019 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 1 Nov 80 p 40

[Communique issued by Salvadoran Information Secretariat in San Salvador on 31 October]

[Text] The revolutionary government junta has extended the suspension of constitutional guarantees throughout the national territory for another 30 days because the causes that made it necessary to adopt this provision, as mentioned in the corresponding decree, have not ceased.

The constitutional guarantees affected by the decree, which is also known as the state of siege decree, are those included in articles 154; 158, paragraph 1; and 159 of the constitution and they refer to the freedom of movement, the freedom of expression, the transmission of ideas, and the inviolability of correspondence.

As in previous cases, this decree does not restrict the freedom of meeting and association, but it is reminded that this right must be exercised peacefully and without weapons for any legitimate purpose.

San Salvador, 31 October 1980

HONDURANS REPORTEDLY READY TO HELP CRUSH OPPOSITION

PA020238 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] As a result of the so-called peace treaty signed recently in Lima by Honduras and El Salvador, 3000 Honduran Army troops are ready to enter the area known as Los Bolsones to repress thousands of Salvadorans who are trying to escape the terror unleased by the military-Christian Democratic regime.

This charge was made by Roberto Cuellar, executive director of the legal aid section of the Salvadoran Archdiocese, during a news conference with foreign newsmen in Mexico City.

The Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], the Archdiocese of San Salvador and the Honduran Committee of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People recently reported that the peace treaty is the result of pressure exerted by the United States over the regime of Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia to have it join in the repression of Salvadoran revolutionary organizations.

In a communique released in Lima, the FDR warned that the so-called Honduran-Salvadoran peace treaty seeks to cause tripartite conflicts that will contribute to interference by the Central American Defense Council or to a direct or indirect U.S. intervention in El Salvador through the Inter-American reciprocal assistance treaty.

Meanwhile, in El Salvador, it was reported that well-known rightist industrialist (Helber Seneta) had been kidnapped, that two electrical towers and several government offices had been destroyed, and that new murders had been committed by the repressive forces and the paramilitary bands of the Salvadoran regime.

FMLN SOURCES SAY ARMY, U.S. STRATEGY WILL FAIL

PA010437 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] The recent announcement of the creation of a government-in-arms [gobierno en armas] and an appeal for the Washington administration to harden its policy toward El Salvador represent two perspectives on that Central American nation.

The imminent creation of a revolutionary government under the leadership of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] was announced yesterday in San Salvador by the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR.

At the same time a report from the Heritage Foundation was circulated in Washington affirming that if the United States does not change its present reformist policy in El Salvador, very serious situations will take place in that country in 1981.

Both topics, apparently isolated, directly relate to the situation in the Central American nation where the opposition politico-military forces have just turned down any dialogue with the Christian Democratic junta supported by the United States.

The revolutionary government will be proclaimed in the northern sector of El Salvador which now serves as the scene of a massive extermination campaign being carried out by 5,000 army troops and by the air force under the supervision of U.S. military advisers. The so-called cleanup operation also includes units of the Honduran and Guatemala armies, Salvadoran paramilitary bands and former Somozist guards.

However, after over 2 weeks of action the army has not been able to neutralize FMLN forces which, in a new challenge, prepare to constitute their own government in the same area where the military junta claims to have swept up the rebels. The military failure of the cleanup operation according to analysts, constitutes a hard blow to Washington's political, military and economic aid to the junta, and, according to the Heritage Foundation report, is not the proper move.

Signed by former CIA analyst C. Digiovanni, the document states that Washington's multilateral support is part of a reformist-type policy. According to Washington commentaries, the study is in addition to the plans of direct military intervention which the United States plans to put into practice to prevent the popular advance in El Salvador.

According to information revealed by organizations affiliated with the FMLN, the U.S. strategy in El Salvador aims, in the first place, to favor some economic reforms which the junta should have effected in order to try to neutralize the popular action. The project takes into account the fact that in El Salvador, with nearly five million inhabitants, only a score of families control more than 80 percent of the national income.

The alleged reforms would have to be carried out after the defeat of the leftist forces, since so far this year over 8,000 murders have taken place to favor those sectors described by Washington as moderate.

The increase of the popular struggle, however, expressed through an uninterrupted guerrilla offensive which already plans the creation of a government-in-arms, appears to encourage the idea of internationalizing the conflict. This began to shape up in the so-called cleanup operation.

The U.S. strategy, according to the opinion of the Salvadoran opposition, also involves direct military intervention and, in that perspective, there is even the announcement of a possible landing of U.S. marines in November. This aspect of the U.S. strategy appears to be defined by Digiovanni's report as the application of a more traditional viewpoint: the recourse to gunboat diplomacy.

Meanwhile, yesterday the FMLN confirmed that it is in condition to continue the struggle until the establishment of a democratic revolutionary government and warned that any U.S. military intervention will not restrict such condition.

FMLN Members on Counteroffensive

PA012028 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Salvador Guerra and Shafik Handal, members of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], have announced that the military offensive carried out by the governing Salvadoran junta in the Departments of Morazan, La Union, San Vicente and Chalatenango has been defeated.

The government launched an offensive in these departments using more than 10,000 soldiers supported by artillery, tanks and air strikes, but it was repelled by the regular forces of the FMLN, Salvador Guerra stated.

The popular movement has now passed to a counteroffensive and has taken positions previously dominated by the military-Christian Democratic junta.

Handal said that the so-called pacification offensive launched by the government with support from imperialism has ended without success, in frustration and with serious military and political setbacks.

We want to announce to our people and to the people of Central America and the world, with much happiness and emotion, the victory we recently obtained, Handal stated. He noted that the victory is of great political and military significance and opens the way for the victory of the revolution, which is now close at hand, he said.

FMLN Leader on Successes

PA310024 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Statement by Salvador Guerra, member of the directorate of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front "somewhere in El Salvador"--date not given; recorded]

[Text] Since early October, the genocidal Salvadoran military-Christian Democratic junta launched a military offensive against the people under their so-called pacification plan. This resulted in the invasion of departments like Morazan, La Union, San Vicente and Chalatenango. The junta launched an unprecedented repressive offensive along these three fronts, involving artillery, tanks, air raids and large infantry contingents totaling over 2,000 men in Chalatenango, (?1,000) men in San Vicente and between 4,000 and 5,000 men in Morazan and La Union.

In view of this, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) placed all military units on the alert and also launched a popular counteroffensive. During that brief time, as we have reported, acts of sabotage were carried out at various (?points) in the country at the [words indistinct] fronts. In addition, an offensive was launched in the low income districts. The main highway in the north was cut off. This is in addition to the heavy fighting in Chalatenango which resulted in casualties for the enemy, including an artillery captain.

In San Vicente, we also managed to engage in battles to keep the enemy from organizing an offensive and from encircling the civilian population. We also managed to attack several positions in Cerros de San Pedro, (San Esteban Catarina), Guadalupe Cerro (Salum) and Verapaz. Furthermore, in Morazan Department we managed to sabotage all roads and land transportation and prevented supplies from reaching the enemy, which has forced it to desist from this offensive.

One of the important effects of the people's resistance was the great capacity of resistance obtained in the fighting by our companeros, who, fighting from inferior positions, managed to resist and they now continue holding the positions they had before the offensive. Furthermore, the enemy has withdrawn.

In addition, our military units have developed a great combat capacity. An example of this was the attack staged by the FMLN military units against the national guard garrison in Verapaz of approximately 100 national guard troops. This operation was a combined attack by our forces and we managed to surround the town. We succeeded in seizing full control of the town and we then advanced on the garrison, which we completely annihilated and entered. A complete disbanding of the national guard took place at the garrison and we seized all weapons there.

We then proceeded to occupy other positions and we executed some paramilitary elements of the Nationalist Democratic Organization.

As a result of all this fighting, the national guard suffered 12 casualties. The enemy was unable to conceal this crushing blow by the FMLN forces and could do nothing but accept it.

Campaign Against Public Transportation

PA310102 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish Vol 2, No 289, p 1,608

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 29 Oct (API NEWS)--The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) denounces the extermination campaign being carried out against the population in different parts of the country and warns city and interdepartmental public transportation vehicle owners and drivers that as long as the government maintains its repressive activities, the guerrilla forces will be in a permanent state of military action.

Therefore and for everybody's information, the FMLN announces that as of this moment, the guerrilla military forces will be sabotaging all public transportation vehicles circulating in San Salvador and in the rest of the country.

FMLN says that these activities will be suspended only when public transportation vehicles stop circulating. The FMLN calls on all public transportation vehicle owners and drivers to join the struggle of the people, who are seeking the decisive participation of all sectors. The FMLN also urges public transportation vehicle owners and drivers to keep their vehicles out of circulation during these days which are important for the people's struggle.

The FMLN also reports that between 70 and 100 persons are being killed every day by the repressive forces. It says that the progress made by people's war has required sacrifices and fighting spirit, inasmuch as peace, democracy and freedom, can only be obtained through the action carried out by the people's forces.

FARN CLAIMS CREDIT FOR ATTACK ON ARMY STAFF HQ

PA310116 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1249 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Members of the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] claimed credit for the recent attack on the armed forces general staff headquarters. According to a communique issued by the FARN which was sent to this station, rifles and RPG-Z rockets were used in the operation and several soldiers were killed. The FARN also condemns the killing of Felix Antonio Ulloa, the rector of the National University of El Salvador, and of his chauffer Francisco Ouellar, by two armed men at 25 North Avenue of this capital.

GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY SURRENDER TO MILITARY

PA012137 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 1 Nov 80 pp 4, 24

[Text] Several militants of the 28 February People's Leagues turned themselves in to the Gotera military authorities after participating in the most violent combat waged during the search operation carried out by military units.

They told the army authorities that they had decided to surrender, turning in their weapons and all else that they had used during these actions, taking advantage of the amnesty offered by the revolutionary government junta.

According to them, the leaders of that organization had recruited them to participate in actions in Morazan Department, but after observing that they were at a disadvantage and that those directing them were pressing them to continue and threatening them with death if they deserted, they decided to withdraw and turn themselves in to the authorities in response to the revolutionary government junta's appeal to lay down their weapons in accordance with the amnesty granted about 1 month ago. During the search operation carried out by military patrols in Morazan Department, serious clashes occurred between the soldiers and extremists scattered through the rural zones in the area.

Thousands of peasants who had been threatened with death because they were committed to their corn, rice, bean, coffee and cotton crops had to seek refuge in neighboring towns.

Women, old people and children had fled those rural areas several weeks earlier. Now they will return to the abandoned rural zones to resume their normal lives with the guarantee offered them by the armed forces, the Gotera authorities report.

AUTHORITIES ARREST 10 PERSONS, INCLUDING OPPOSITION LEADER

PA012316 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1757 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Approximately 10 persons were arrested this morning as a result of a military operation in (Ciudad Quererediza) and the Amatepeque neighborhood, according to official sources who noted that the arrested persons are being investigated.

Witnesses have said that among the arrested persons were a leader of the national commission of the People's Revolutionary Bloc and a young high school student.

Army spokesmen have said that raids of this type are carried out as a result of information received. They said that raids will be increased in the near future to fight subversion. It has not been announced whether or not the arrested persons will face a common court.

GUATEMALA

OFFICIAL SAYS BELIZE NEGOTIATIONS HAVE NOT FAILED

PA020131 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 2145 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The negotiations on Belize have not failed. On the contrary, they are being maintained to find a solution in line with the interests of the country and in accordance with the true situation of the people of Belize. These statements have been made by Acting Foreign Minister Alfonso Limas.

The official was asked about the resolution proposal presented to the United Nations by several Caribbean countries supported by Mexico, Panama and Nicaragua, which calls for the prompt independence of Belize.

The project presented to the United Nations states that the negotiations between Guatemala and England to find a solution to the old problem have failed since they have been going on for over 100 years.

LEADER TERMS MLN PARTY OF 'ORGANIZED VIOLENCE'

PA011613 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Deputy Leonel Sisniega Otero, official spokesman of the National Liberation Movement [MLN] and leader of the party's deputies, today explained his views on organized violence:

[Begin recording] On more than one occasion, we have been called the party of organized violence and I admit that the MLN is the party of organized violence. Organized violence is vigor, just like organized color is scenery and organized sound is harmony. There is nothing wrong with organized violence; it is vigor, and the MLN is a vigorous movement, a vigorous party that bravely confronts all those seeking to subvert order in our country in order to throw us into the arms of a masked or unmasked extreme left. [end recording]

Further on, Sisniega Otero insisted that Guatemala should break relations with Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama because at the United Nations these countries approved a draft resolution calling for Belize's independence.

HONDURAS

COMMANDO CLAIMS CREDIT FOR ATTACKS ON EMBASSIES

Rejection of U.S. 'Interference'

PA011236 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2025 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The U.S. Embassy windows were partially destroyed. A group identified as the Lorenzo Zelaya commando unit claimed credit for the attack this morning, calling it an armed action to protest U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of Honduras and the other Central American nations.

The communique rejects the peace treaty and condemns the political parties for their complicity in accepting the treaty. The commando group also asked the Honduran Armed Forces to grant refugee status to over 10,000 Salvadorans who have come here fleeing Salvadoran repression.

Chilean Embassy Attack

PA011246 Paris AFP in Spanish 0249 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 31 Oct (AFP)--The self-styled Lorenzo Zelaya commando group tonight claimed credit for the attempt today against the Chilean Embassy in Tegucigalpa through a telephone call to the daily LA TRIBUNA of this capital, it was learned here.

Four policemen were wounded when a powerful bomb exploded this afternoon in front of the diplomatic mission's garage, destroying the windows of the building.

This commando group, an affiliate of the recently created leftist group, the Morazanist Front for the Liberation of Honduras, also claimed credit for another attempt on Thursday evening against the U.S. Embassy here. On that occasion, several men from a moving automobile opened fire with light weapons against the building, but nobody was injured.

COUP RUMORS CONTINUE TO CIRCULATE IN CAPITAL

PA312202 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 OCt 80

[Text] Rumors about the possibility of a coup d'etat in Tegucigalpa have continued to circulate in the past few hours along with threats by the most conservative sectors in the country against the national constitution that is currently under discussion.

A PRENSA LATINA commentary notes that Honduras is an attractive candidate for the United States to use against the Sandinist process and the Salvadoran people, who are facing the Christian Democratic junta.

According to Mora Herman, the Liberal Party of Honduras, headed by Roberto Suazo Cordova, is hoping to win the 1981 general elections. However, the most reactionary military officers of Honduras do not want the Liberal victory and are extremely concerned about the new consitution which recognizes, among other things, the right of workers to participate in the profits of businesses and in management and advocates their right to attend schools.

The PRENSA LATINA commentary concludes by stating that this situation, worsened by the economic crisis, unemployment, inflation and the flight of capital, is placing Honduras under maneuvers and threats which seem to be leading to the staging of a coup.

NICARAGUA

EFFORTS TO RECOVER BOATS FROM NEIGHBORS FAIL

PA021600 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] The Georgina, a shrimp boat worth 5 million cordobas with fishing tackle worth another 3 million that was hijacked 21 October off Laguna de Perlas on Nicaragua's Atlantic Coast, has not been returned by the Honduran Government despite repeated Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry efforts to that effect in the last few days.

The Georgina was seized by modern pirates whose last names are Morgan and Carter. During the Somoza era, they were coowners of shrimp boats based in Bluefields. Armed with knives, these individuals threw the boat's 5-member crew overboard. The seamen were miraculously rescued from the sea off Falso Bluff at the mouth of Laguna de Perlas, however.

The situation of the Nicaraguan Fishing Institute's boats is critical. Companera Ruth Castro, head of Central American Affairs at the Foreign Ministry, said today that the Honduran Government has been holding six shrimp boats worth approximately 10 million cordobas since 15 March. The situation is critical and difficult, Castro said. She added that the Guatemalan Government has not yet returned 15 shrimp boats that were taken by Somozists there following the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution. Efforts have been made to recover the boats but Guatemala has been playing deaf, Castro said.

She added that at San Andres Island, currently in Colombian hands, there are three boats which are the property of the Nicaraguan revolutionary government.

ENVOY EXPLAINS POSITION TOWARD COSTA RICA

PA011831 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0117 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] San Jose, 30 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Javier Chamorro, Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica, charged this afternoon that international campaign exists to break the solid brotherhood between his country and Costa Rica.

He also said that Nicaragua has in no way tried to block Costa Rica's aspirations to the UN Security Council seat and that the Sandinist authorities have acted honestly.

At a press conference, Chamorro said that it was necessary to clarify certain reports which have been circulating regarding the election of the Latin American member who will replace Jamaica on the Security Council.

There have been attempts to present a false and unreal image of Nicaragua's participation in order to make the brotherly Costa Rican people believe that we do not appreciate their great contribution to the struggle of the liberation of the Nicaraguan people, he stated.

These attacks, he added, are part of an international campaign unleashed and sponsored by the overseas enemies of the government who vainly seek to isolate the revolution through the systematic and persistent attacks through the international news media.

Chamorro said that his government has in no way violated its pact with Costa Rica, as was stated by Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, former Costa Rican foreign minister.

With due anticipation, the Nicaraguan Government--as did other countries such as Argentina and Mexico--notified the Costa Rican Government through the former minister as well as current Foreign Minister Niehaus Quesada that regrettably it was not in a position to offer its support this time in view of an existing commitment to Cuba.

He also indicated that after the withdrawal of Cuba and Guyana, Nicaragua's candidacy emerged spontaneously without any proposal on the part of its delegates and surprisingly, thanks to the prestige won by the revolution.

He also said that Nicaragua has at no time disavowed the "San Jose Pact," wherein it is indicated that future aspirations of a Central American candidate would be supported as long as there is no prior commitment on the part of the signatory countries.

The diplomatic representative said that the appreciation for the peoples and Government of Costa Rica does not imply that we will always think and act alike and that at a given moment we cannot compete on an international level, but must imply mutual respect for our positions as sovereign and independent countries which seek their own benefits and the overall realization of their peoples' goals.

Chamorro stated that his government has still not decided on its vote for the appointment of the new delegate to the Security Council and will wait to see what happens.

Responding to questions by newsmen, the ambassador admitted that there has been some fighting on the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border. He said that it particularly involves bands of criminals, although he did not dismiss the possibility that there also exist armed groups which oppose the Sandinist regime.

JUNTA MEMBER RAMIREZ THANKS CUBA FOR SUGAR DONATION

FL012001 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1918 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has announced that Cuba donated a large amount of sugar to Nicaragua to meet any possible shortage. In statements to the press, Ramirez said that in a gesture of fraternity and solidarity, the Cuban Government and people had given up 10,000 tons of their own reserves of sugar to help Nicaragua. He emphasized that the Cuban Government did not just make the offer but that a ship carrying the sugar was already being unloaded at San Juan del Sur, on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast.

Ramirez said that the Cuban sugar might not be used and might be returned since Nicaragua's sugar harvest is already under way and will produce about 250,000 tons, enough to meet the country's needs.

MINISTER SCORES PRIVATE ENTERPRISE REPRESENTATIVE

PA312242 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] External Commerce Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca stated today that Nicaragua has traded nothing with China or with any other country. He said this in response to a rumor started yesterday in the State Council by Jaime Montealegre, representative of private enterprise.

China bought 50,000 sacks of cotton from us at an average price of $86 and they paid us cash, Minister Martinez noted. According to the minister,the private enterprise representative was so impudent as to state that Nicaragua had sold its cotton at $60 per quintal. It happens that the guaranteed price for the producer alone is $68.

Regarding an alleged inability of the External Commerce Ministry to negotiate future sales, Martinez said that Nicaragua has already sold 175,000 sacks of cotton at approximately $80. With this, I hope I have made evident the lack of seriousness of the representative of private enterprise in an organization as important as the State Council, Minister Martinez stated.

MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON POLICE ABUSES

PA011648 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Interior Ministry communique to Nicaraguan people regarding police crimes--date not given; read by announcer]

[Text] The Interior Ministry is seriously concerned over the accidents that have been taking place during anticrime operations of the Sandinist police, accidents which have resulted in one person dead and three others injured.

The Interior Ministry informs the people that strong measures have been taken to investigate the circumstances of these cases and to bring those persons responsible to trial.

Some members of the Sandinist police have exceeded their functions without specific instructions from their immediate supervisor although, conversely, citizens have frequently disobeyed orders to stop at the checkpoints that must inevitably be set up in the areas of operations.

A case in point is that of a young woman, Urania Gonzalez, who was wounded. The driver of a vehicle had disobeyed an order to stop and had gone around a car that had been placed in the street to prevent vehicles from entering the danger area.

Bearing in mind, however, that the protection and respect for the physical integrity of citizens are the foundation and raison d'etre of our Sandinist police, whose behavior toward human rights must be irreproachable, this ministry has taken immediate steps and has ordered that elements involved in these criminal acts be dismissed and sent to the courts along with the evidence required to resolve the cases and to punish the culprits.

Concerning the specific incident during which Urania Gonzalez was wounded several days ago, the alleged culprits, Ramon Morales, Alberto Mendoza and Osvaldo Solano Canales, have been dismissed and sent to the courts.

Regarding the incident at Niquinomo during which two CONARCA [National Commission for Coffee Plantation Renewal] employees were wounded, former policemen Andres Mendoza Ruiz and Bayardo Garcia Padilla have been sent to the competent courts.

In conclusion and regarding the incident that took place on 28 October on the Masaya-Granada Road which cost the life of a small girl, the alleged culprits, Jose Membreno, Lenin Ruiz Saldado and Tomas de Jesus Tequeira, have been dismissed and arrested. They will be immediately placed at the disposal of the respective courts.

In taking these measures, the Interior Ministry has done nothing but adhere strictly to the revolutionary principles which demand respect for our people during this process of social transformation.

[Signed] Tomas Borge.

COLONEL LARIOS SENTENCED TO 7 YEARS IN PRISON

PA010009 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Criminal Court Justice Marta Lacayo today sentenced former Col Bernardino Larios Montiel to 7 years in prison. Francisco Antonio Martinez Rodriguez, Juan Maria Martinez Lopez, Roger Miranda Morales, Pablo Leonel Brenes Gutierrez and Juan (Jarcin) Granados were sentenced to 5 years in prison.

The charges filed against these persons were based on Article 1, Clauses A and B, of Decree No 5 of the Law on Public Order and Security.

The state attorney's office noted the activities of these individuals who formed a group to carry out activities harmful to the people's interests and to the achievements of the revolutionary government. They had also planned to attack the members of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

The prisoners, who were members of the so-called Democratic Armed Forces [FAD] directed by Colonel Larios, attacked the San Jose de los Remates barracks in May of this year. As a result of this attack, a member of the Sandinist People's Army died and another was injured. Socorro Isabel Arguello Martinez, Roberto Jose Larios Lopez and Maria Dilia Sequeira were sentenced to 2 years and 4 months in prison for covering up the crimes committed by Larios and the other members of the counterrevolutionary FAD. Adriana Obando Trebino and Isaias Alberto Rodriguez were sentenced by Justice Lacayo to 3 years and 6 months in prison for violating Clause A of Article 1 of the public order and security law.

ALLEGED COMMUNISTS RELEASED BY GUATEMALA, RETURN HOME

PA021716 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Two Nicaraguans, who were sent to various jails in Guatemala under charges of being communists, returned to Managua yesterday after repeated entreaties by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry before the government of Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia.

Francisco Javier Benavides, who had been hired to play baseball in Guatemala, and Marvin Daniel Gutierrez, a student, were arrested at the Atitlan Beach resort and sent to the jails in (Potolulu), where one of them was tortured. They were then transferred to jails in Escuintla at the orders of the immigration authorities and finally to the jails of the judicial police in Guatemala City.

Benavides is the Nicaraguan who was tortured. He now says he will never return to Guatemala. The efforts to obtain the Nicaraguans' release were conducted by the immigration office of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry through Leonel Rosales, Nicaraguan charge d'affairs in Guatemala.

One of the prisoners had left his passport at the hotel where he was staying but the Guatemalan police authorities did not believe him. Efforts to obtain the prisoners' release ended the day before yesterday and the two Nicaraguans were able to take a Copa Airline plane to Managua, where they arrived yesterday afternoon.

It should be noted that, in addition to Charge d'Affairs Rosales, the Nicaraguan Embassy in Guatemala has a second secretary, who is Horacio Baltodano; a civilian attache, who is Roberto (Fitin), and a cultural attache, who is (Coni) Pinel.

SANDINIST PEOPLE'S ARMY ISSUES NEW IDENTITY CARDS

PA301730 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Communique: The Defense Ministry advises that,

1. Beginning 3 November all members of the Sandinist People's Army will identify themselves with new identification cards.

2. The officers' identification cards will be yellow and signed by the chief of the general staff, Brigade Commander Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo. The identification cards of privates and noncommissioned officers and civilian workers will be light blue and white, respectively, and signed by the chief of the personnel and cadres section of the general staff, Comdr Roberto Calderon. All the identification cards will bear the photograph and signature of the owner.

3. After the date mentioned all identity cards previously issued by the army will be invalid. Anyone who has left the army for any reason and still has the old identity cards must turn it in at the Domestic Public Relations Section at the Monimbo Building, where the Seven Seas Hotel was located.

4. If any person, who is not an active member of the army, identifies himself with an identification card which is no longer valid, he could be accused of usurpation of function in addition to any other crimes committed through the use of the identification card.

Managua, 29 October 1980, Domestic Public Relations Section, Defense Ministry.

CASTRO RECEIVES IRAQI ENVOY, MESSAGE ON CONFLICT

FL011325 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, yesterday received 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud 'Abdallah, government minister and special envoy of Iraq's president, Saddam Husayn. Mahmud 'Abdallah delivered a message from the Iraqi president to Fidel which concerns the current conflict between Iraq and Iran.

AGREEMENT WITH USSR PROVIDES FOR 50 PERCENT INCREASE IN TRADE

FL011417 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Trade between Cuba and the Soviet Union during the forthcoming 5-year period will be 50 percent more than during the present economic 5-year period, according to the agreement signed in Moscow on Friday between the two countries by the presidents of their respective planning organs. It is expected the trade will amount to some 30 billion rubles, that is, some $43 billion, for an average of more than $8 billion per year.

The important agreement signed by Nikolay Baybakov and Humberto Perez provides for Soviet economic and technical assistance in the construction and renovation of industrial plants and other objectives in the electrical, nickel mining, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and petroleum refining industries. Cuba will also receive Soviet economic and technical assistance in the development of machinery construction, in transportation and communications, in building materials used in the sugar industry, as well as in the food and light industries, especially in the textile area. Assistance will also be received in the agricultural-livestock and geology sectors as well as other areas.

The important economic and trade agreement signed yesterday also provides for the cooperation of Lenin's fatherland in the integral development of Cuba's sugar and agricultural production and the industrial processing of citrus within the framework of specific CEMA programs for long-term cooperation.

The two countries agreed to continue working to develop economic cooperation beyond the end of the 5-year period. They also agreed to work in the joint preparation of the general plan to develop the Cuban economy until 1990 and other areas until 2000.

The agreement signed in Moscow will step up the growth of trade, the execution of investment projects and will increase the potential and effectiveness of the Cuban economy, raise our people's living standards and intensify economic and scientific-technical ties between our two countries.

RAUL CASTRO CHAIRS ARTILLERY ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

FL011940 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party's Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] has chaired the ceremony to mark the 20th anniversary of the FAR artillery held at the Camilo Cienfuegos Artillery School. Pedro Miret Prieto, member of the party Politburo and founder of the artillery, spoke at the ceremony, which ended with a military parade. Div Gen Raul Menendez Tomassevich, chief of the Central Army, received the banner declaring that command the winner of the national artillery competition which all armies throughout the country participated in.

MALMIERCA ARRIVES IN YUGOSLAVIA FOR TALKS ON GULF CONFLICT

For Belgrade reportage on the visit to Yugoslavia of Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign affairs of Cuba, for talks on the conflict between Iran and Iraq, see the Yugoslavia section of the 3 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT, PARTY ARRIVE ON VISIT

PA312219 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1658 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, 31 Oct (EFE)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala arrived at the Santo Domingo airport at 1230 (1630 GMT) today. Dominican President Antonio Guzman received his Colombian counterpart. Turbay arrived with his wife, his children and a large party.

Guzman Decorated

FL011608 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] President Antonio Guzman asserted last night that the Dominican Republic and Colombia have waged hard struggles [words indistinct] to establish democratic regimes. He said that since he became president of the Dominican Republic, he has devoted himself to preserving that conquest which is the result of such an arduous struggle. Guzman said that the Dominican Government and people have [words indistinct] the future, determined to (?strengthen) and consolidate their democratic way of life.

The Dominican president was thanking Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, following his decoration with the Order of Boyaca, an honor the Colombian Government bestows on foreign heads of state. Speaking of the decoration, Guzman emphasized: This decoration, which I receive in behalf of all Dominicans, is the symbol of independence, freedom and democracy. He said that this decoration further strengthens the feelings of affection and friendship between Colombians and Dominicans.

Turbay Speech

PA012153 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Santo Domingo--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay reiterated here his thesis that not only individuals and persons have human rights to be respected but nations also have economic and social rights that must not be ignored by the powerful.

The chief of state spoke last night at a special event hosted by Dominican President Antonio Guzman Fernandez and his wife. Turbay stressed the need to strengthen democracy and to enforce respect for human rights in our America. The text of his speech:

[Begin Turbay recording] His Excellency Mr President and Mrs Guzman, Mr Vice President, Messrs Ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, ladies and distinguished personalities:

Once more, Mr President, you have showed us your chivalry, your generosity and the affection that spontaneously springs from your heart toward the Colombian people and him who today enjoys the great honor of representing them.

To show the Dominican Republic and President Guzman the affection we feel for him and his nation, I have come here with my wife and daughters, my foreign and defense ministers, several members of the Senate and House of Representatives and a very select and distinguished delegation of the private sector combining many of the highest virtues of our country so they may, of course, enjoy the pleasant atmosphere of fraternity toward Colombia which one can feel and touch in the Dominican Republic by virtue of the very generous position your government has once more adopted as a result of the old ties we had the opportunity to appreciate and analyze this afternoon.

I feel moved at receiving such warm welcome and naturally overwhelmed by the great attention. I have been moved upon hearing you speak about the need to strengthen democracy and to make respect for human rights prevail in our America. I have been insisting lately on a thesis which I feel is equally worthy of respect. It is that not only persons and individuals have human rights that must be respected but that nations also have economic and social rights that cannot be ignored by the powerful unless they wish all of us to succumb to a political and social turmoil of unforeseeable consequences.

That is why we are speaking in a language with a new dimension that presupposes a new type of relations between North America and Latin America so that attention may be given to the defense of those social and economic rights of peoples and, of course, to the preservation of the supreme dignity of human beings.

I thank Your Excellency once more for your warm welcoming words. I also want to express to you that we will always remember with pleasure our visit to the Dominican Republic where we have found not only good friends but, what is even more difficult to find, good brothers. [applause] [end recording]

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT RELEASES DETAINEES HELD SINCE GAIRY OVERTHROW

FL311525 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 27 Oct 80 p 8

[Excerpts] St. Georges, Grenada, Sunday (CANA)--The People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) in Grenada has released 13 detainees held without trial since the coup that overthrew the government of Sir Eric Gairy in March, 1979.

Those set free include three junior ministers in the Gairy regime--George Donovan (foreign and home affairs) Christler Thomas (prime minister's office) and Albert Forsythe (agriculture, land and fisheries).

Another three members of the ousted administration are among 75 people still held by the security forces. These are Herbert Preudhomme, Sir Eric's deputy prime minister, Oliver Raeburn, minister of education, and Norman Desquza, minister of state in the ministry of works and sport.

The government order on Thursday also released Neville Rennie, a prominent member of Gairy's United Labour Party and Albert Abraham, civil servant and supervisor of elections during Gairy's regime.

Other prominent people released include: Ann Alexander who figured in the 1973-74 Duffus commission of enquiry into the breakdown of law and order in Grenada.

NATIONAL PARTY URGES RETURN TO CONSTITUTIONAL RULE

FL311515 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 25 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] St. George's, Grenada, Friday (CANA)--The Grenada National Party [GNP] of former Premier Herbert Blaize has again urged the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) which seized power in coup 19 months ago, to return the island to constitutional rule.

The socialist PRG in one of its first acts in office suspended the constitution shortly after overthrowing the government of Sir Eric Gairy on March 13, 1979.

The GNP has made its latest request in a letter to Prime Minister Maurice Bishop by Mr Blaize.

The GNP, along with the New Jewel Movement which forms the PRG, were a united opposition in parliament before the coup.

GNP sources said today that the latest letter to Mr. Bishop was a follow-up to one of April 30 making undisclosed proposals regarding the constitution.

The sources said that the prime minister had not replied and the GNP was again urging that "serious constructive considertion" be given to its submissions.

The opposition had said earlier this yeat that it believed "an acceptable constitution could be devised under which the revolutionary government would have at least one sure new term in office and at the same time enable the people to exercise their rightful say in the enactment of their laws through their elected representatives."

Laws become effective as proclaimed by the government.

What GNP envisages is a presidential type of government but the party holds the view that consideration of the restoration of a constitution should not be confused with election considerations.

GNP argues the two are not necessarily the same and the party does not expect general elections will be held before they are constitutionally due (next year).

The PRG had promised early elections but now says these were not an issue among Grenadians.

JAMAICA

SEAGA ASSUMES OFFICE, MAKES APPOINTMENTS

PA020313 Paris AFP in Spanish 0222 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Kingston, 1 Nov (AFP)--Edward Seaga, winner of Thursday's legislative elections in Jamaica, was sworn in tonight as prime minister at a ceremony in the governor's palace here and officially assumed office tonight.

Seaga, leader of the Labor Party (conservative) immediately announced that he will take over the duties of finance minister.

Seaga appointed former Prime Minister Lawson Shearer deputy prime minister and decided to retain Governor General Florizel Glasspole in his post.

According to provisional results, Seaga's Labor Party will have 51 seats in the Jamaican parliament while outgoing Prime Minister Michael Manley's People's National Party (socialist) will have 9 seats.

SEAGA ANNOUNCES EXPULSION OF CUBAN AMBASSADOR

PA011344 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0115 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Kingston, 31 Oct (EFE)--Edward Seaga, leader of the Jamaica Labor Party [JLP] and future prime minister, announced here today that the new government next week will expel Cuban Ambassador in Kingston Ulises Estrada.

In his opening comments during a news conference held after his overwhelming election victory, Seaga expressed his "dissatisfaction" with the conduct of the Cuban ambassador because "he offended the Jamaican people."

Fulfilling the promises he made on several occasions during his election campaign, Seaga said he declares Ulises Estrada persona non grata for his new government.

The JLP leader did not say whether he would break relations with Cuba but during an interview with EFE prior to the elections he said he would continue relations with the Castro government but at a "national" not a party level.

According to Seaga, the close relations between Castro and Manley resulted in a party-to-party relationship between the two governments and allegedly caused the interference of Cuba in the internal affairs of Jamaica.

The JLP has maintained that the Cuban Government has sent to Jamaica hundreds of agents to control national politics. According to the Cuban ambassador, his government, through the experience of its technicians, contributed to the construction of many schools and to the carrying out of various public works.

In one of his latest charges against the Castro government, Seaga said that the election propaganda of Manley's People's National Party had been printed in Cuba. "The people of Jamaica have not had enough pride, power or authority to expel him," Seaga stated referring to the Cuban ambassador in Kingston.

Seaga promised today he will put an end to the role assumed by his predecessor as defender of the Third World countries and as an active member of the nonaligned movement.

In Kingston economic circles, it is expected that Seaga will ask for U.S. investments to reactivate the national economy but Seaga himself has cautioned that at least 3 years will be necessary to reestablish economic balance in the country which today has a serious shortage of foreign exchange.

Ulises Estrada's Comment

PA012208 Paris AFP in Spanish 2151 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Kingston, 1 Nov (AFP)--Ulises Estrada, Cuban ambassador to Jamaica, told AFP here today that the new Jamaican conservative government led by Edward Seaga has asked him to leave the island "as soon as possible."

The ambassador, regarded "persona non grata" by the Jamaican Labor Party, winner of the legislative elections on Thursday, was notified of his expulsion an hour before the governor turned over office to the new Jamaican prime minister.

MANLEY: DEFEAT DUE TO CHALLENGING WEST

PA312206 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] With only a few electoral districts still unreported, the rightwing Jamaica Labor Party already has 43 seats in the new parliament while the People's National Party has only 9, news agencies report.

At a news conference this morning, outgoing Prime Minister Michael Manley said that what has happened in Jamaica is evidence of what can happen to a country when it dares challenge the Western world's power structure in trying to carry out important social transformations in favor of the people. I will never regret that I challenged that power structure, Manley said.

Edward Seaga, JLP leader and apparent next prime minister of Jamaica, is planning, according to what he said during the campaign, to put the state's enterprises in private hands and to allow foreign capital penetration.

PNP'S DUNCAN CHARGES IRREGULARITIES IN ELECTIONS

PA020224 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Donald Duncan, secretary general of the People's National Party (PNP) of Jamaica, has charged that there were irregularities and manipulation of the elections on Thursday in favor of the Jamaica Labor Party [JLP] headed by Edward Seaga.

During a news conference in Kingston shortly after the preliminary results of the voting were released, Duncan accused certain members of the security forces of aborting democracy and expressed doubt as to the rectitude of the electoral process. Finally, Duncan accused the JLP of having waged a campaign of terrorism and violance against supporters of the PNP. He said that the security forces deliberately carried out acts of sabotage in the electoral process. Seaga's party obtained 50 of the 60 parliamentary seats in the elections on Thursday.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

EXPRESS EDITORIAL DISCUSSES GUYANA'S BURNHAM

FL141405 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 9 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 8 Oct (CANA)--The EXPRESS newspaper today launched a scathing attack on Guyana leader Forbes Burnham, who shifted from prime minister to the more powerful post of president this week, as a new constitution took effect in the neighboring republic.

In an editorial, the newspaper said: "Comrade Forbes Burnham has now gone the full hog and appointed himself executive president of Guyana. A dictator in fact, he has now become in name as well and we guess we should really be applauding his honesty", the paper said.

"Except that Mr Burnham at his swearing-in ceremony felt the need to trumpet the rights enshrined in his so-called "People's constitution", irnoring the fact that rights in Guyana are dependent on Mr Burnham's whims."

The editorial came a day after Barbados' lone daily, the ADVOCATE-NEWS, called Guyana a dictatorship.

"Mr Burnham is not fooling anybody except perhaps the fanatical members of the Burnham cult. Notice that we do not even say his PNC (People's National Congress) Party, since membership in that organisation for many Guyanese is really a question of survival, rather than any love either for the president or his polcies", the EXPRESS remarked.

"Under the new constitution, Mr Burnham contends the Guyanese people will be entitled among other things to "free education, free health services" and others "much more important, meaningful and in tune with our desires", the paper said.
It added "we can be sure that press freedom is not included among these and by corollary the right to protest, which Mr Burnham has succeeded in curtailing either by direct intimidation or intimidation from his goon squads, even if they persist in claiming that they are not acting in his name.

"Let us not, however, charge Mr Burnham with not having a sense of humour. He has not yet announced a date for election, due since 1973, because he has not yet "consulted with himself."

Undoubtedly the results of that election will also be determined after Mr Burnham has consulted with Mr Burnham. The late (calypsonian) spoiler would have produced a gem of a calypso from this one."